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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/562,020	04/18/2006	Denis Aubert	FR920030026US1	5382

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EXAMINER	
RUTLEDGE, AMELIA L	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/24/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PTOCommunications@hoffmanwarnick.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/562,020	AUBERT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	AMELIA RUTLEDGE	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 December 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *10-29* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *10-29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 December 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *08/14/2007*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the following communications: original application, filed 12/22/2005; Information Disclosure Statement, filed 08/14/2007.

2. Claims 10-29 are pending. Claims 10, 17, and 24 are independent claims.

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Objections

Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 21 recites "...using the request from the device to." which appears to be a typographical error. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 10-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. ("Wang"), U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0035579 A1, published March 2002,

in view of Blair et al. ("Blair"), U.S. Patent No. 7,299,411 B2, provisional application filed September 2002.

Regarding independent claim 10, Wang discloses *a computerized method for enabling a device using a web browser that does not support Cascading StyleSheets (CSS) to request a Web HyperText Markup Language (HTML) page that includes CSS through a network and a display, while using all presentation features of the included CSS that the web browser can support through the network*, because Wang teaches a method for transforming existing web pages for display and use with a multitude of internet display devices (par. 0008-0016).

Wang teaches the use of XSL, extensible style language, style sheets (par. 0050; 0059-0060; 0072), as well as formatting templates in different formats (par. 0073-0075; 0078). While Wang teaches use of style sheets, Wang does not explicitly teach Cascading StyleSheets (CSS). Blair is relied upon to teach identifying and transcoding all presentation codes of a web document, including CSS, by resolving the styles to a subset of style tags, to adapt the layout of a document into compressed presentation related code within a binary data file (col. 4, l. 24-col. 6, l. 26; Fig. 4).

Wang teaches *receiving a request from the device for obtaining the Web HTML page*; because Wang discloses receiving a request from the device for obtaining the web page (par. 0051-0052; par. 0054-0053).

Wang teaches *forming a Request rule list by identifying the requesting device, aggregating all device and network display possibility information, and suppressing contradictory information, the network display possibilities having a highest priority*;

because Wang discloses expressing a list of transform rules to transform the web pages for the device type and device capability (par. 0056-0060). Wang discloses suppressing contradictory information (par. 0069). Wang discloses that a transform proxy server sends the request to the web server, and the transform proxy server has the task of transforming content material into the display format designed for the particular requesting device (par. 0051-0052; par. 0054-0053).

Wang teaches *retrieving the requested Web HTML page from a Web server*; since Wang discloses that a transform proxy server sends the request to the web server, and the transform proxy server has the task of transforming content material into the display format designed for the particular requesting device (par. 0051-0052).

Wang teaches *aggregating all CSS presentation definitions of the Web HTML page while suppressing any conflicting CSS presentation definitions in a resulting CSS rule list*; because Wang teaches that the transform proxy transforms the requested page for the accessing device according to the generated transform rules (par. 0051-0052; par. 0054-0053). Wang discloses expressing a list of transform rules to transform the web pages for the device type and device capability (par. 0056-0060). Wang discloses suppressing contradictory information (par. 0069).

Wang does not explicitly teach aggregating CSS presentation definitions, because Wang discloses XSL style sheets. Blair is relied upon to teach identifying and transcoding all presentation codes of a web document, including CSS, by resolving the styles to a subset of style tags, to adapt the layout of a document into compressed presentation related code within a binary data file (col. 4, l. 24-col. 6, l. 26; Fig. 4).

Wang does not explicitly teach *modifying any statement of the Web HTML page that is not related to CSS, each modified statement reflecting the CSS rule list while taking into account the device and network display possibilities as stated in the Request rule list*; however, Blair discloses identifying and transcoding all presentation codes of a web document, including CSS, by resolving the styles to a subset of style tags, to adapt the layout of a document into compressed presentation related code within a binary data file (col. 4, l. 24-col. 6, l. 26; Fig. 4).

Wang teaches *transmitting to the device the HTML page comprising the modified statements*; (par. 0051-0052; par. 0054-0053).

Both Wang and Blair are directed to transforming web content based on the display and network capabilities of the requesting device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the web page transformation method using XSL style sheets disclosed by Wang, with the transformation method using CSS taught by Blair, because it would have been the obvious use of a known technique (CSS, transcoding) to improve similar methods in the same way (*KSR*).

Regarding dependent claim 11, Wang teaches *wherein the modifying includes: creating an action list of the modifications to bring to the Web HTML page that are not related to CSS; and interpreting these actions to create the modified statements*, because Wang teaches that the application marks modified and unmodified web pages(par. 0069), and Wang teaches templates in different formats (par. 0074).

Wang does not explicitly teach aggregating CSS presentation definitions, because Wang discloses XSL style sheets. Blair is relied upon to teach identifying and transcoding all presentation codes of a web document, including CSS, by resolving the styles to a subset of style tags, to adapt the layout of a document into compressed presentation related code within a binary data file (col. 4, l. 24-col. 6, l. 26; Fig. 4).

Both Wang and Blair are directed to transforming web content based on the display and network capabilities of the requesting device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the web page transformation method using XSL style sheets disclosed by Wang, with the transformation method using CSS taught by Blair, because it would have been the obvious use of a known technique (CSS, transcoding) to improve similar methods in the same way (*KSR*).

Regarding dependent claim 12, while Wang does not explicitly teach *wherein the aggregating all CSS presentation definitions includes: collecting the CSS presentation definitions embedded in the retrieved Web HTML page; and reading from a web server, the address of which is provided in an HTML statement, the CSS presentation definitions included in a CSS file stored on the Web server;* Blair teaches collecting the CSS presentation definitions embedded in the retrieved Web HTML page and reading from a web server the CSS presentation definitions (col. 6, l. 35-col. 7, l. 47; col. 5, l. 8-50).

Both Wang and Blair are directed to transforming web content based on the display and network capabilities of the requesting device. It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the web page transformation method using XSL style sheets disclosed by Wang, with the transformation method using CSS taught by Blair, because it would have been the obvious use of a known technique (CSS, transcoding) to improve similar methods in the same way (*KSR*).

Regarding dependent claim 13, while Wang does not explicitly teach storing the CSS file read from the Web server on a CSS cache file, Blair teaches version control processing of the data (col. 7, l. 27-47).

Both Wang and Blair are directed to transforming web content based on the display and network capabilities of the requesting device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the web page transformation method using XSL style sheets disclosed by Wang, with the transformation method using CSS taught by Blair, because it would have been the obvious use of a known technique (CSS, transcoding) to improve similar methods in the same way (*KSR*).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Wang teaches performing an added value function concerning activity of the device using the request from the device (par. 0047-0048; par. 0058-0059).

Regarding dependent claim 15, Wang teaches *storing information on device capabilities, device preferences and network preferences in repositories, the aggregating all device and network preferences including reading the repositories*, since Wang teaches storing the transform rules in a database (par. 0053-0054).

Regarding dependent claim 16, Wang does not explicitly teach *before the transmitting, suppressing all statements of the Web HTML page that are included in the retrieved Web HTML page and that are related to CSS*, however, Blair teaches identifying and transcoding all presentation codes of a web document, including CSS, by resolving the styles to a subset of style tags, to adapt the layout of a document into compressed presentation related code within a binary data file (col. 4, l. 24-col. 6, l. 26; Fig. 4).

Both Wang and Blair are directed to transforming web content based on the display and network capabilities of the requesting device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the web page transformation method using XSL style sheets disclosed by Wang, with the transformation method using CSS taught by Blair, because it would have been the obvious use of a known technique (CSS, transcoding) to improve similar methods in the same way (*KSR*).

Regarding independent claim 17 and dependent claims 18-23, claims 17-23 are directed to the system for implementing the methods as claimed in claims 10-16, above, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 24 and dependent claims 25-29, claims 24-29 are directed to the computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for implementing the methods as claimed in claims 10-12 and 14-16, above, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Hill et al.	**U.S. Patent No. 6,023,714**	**issued**	**February 2000**
Ferrel et al.	**U.S. Patent No. 5,860,073**	**issued**	**January 1999**
Bravery et al.	**U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0037076 A1**	**published**	**February 2003**
Sorge et al.	**U.S. Patent No. 6,565,609 B1**	**issued**	**May 2003**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AMELIA RUTLEDGE whose telephone number is (571)272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Amelia Rutledge/
Examiner, Art Unit 2176